FRANCE.

From Our Special Correspondent.
PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 11, 1855.

The Postsl arrangements between France and the United States are a disgrace to the two Goveramente. Complaints are piled upon complaints within the hearing of the two Governments, and yet the public are not even favored with an official explanation of the difficulties, if any exist, which stand in the way of a postal treaty. During Mr. Rives's term of service as Minister at Paris, we were told that the French Government was willing and anxious to conclude a highly advantageous treaty, by which the Continental mail from the United States would be brought direct from New-York, by Havre, to Paris, and thence distributed, safely and expeditiously, to all parts of the Continent; but the Government at Washington, it was said, refused to enter into the ington, it was said, refused to enter into the arrangement, for many weighty reasons—the weightiest of which was the opposition of the Collins line. Since the arrival of Mr. Mason in Paris, the American Government has directed this Legation to make overtures to the French Government on this subject; but the happy period has gone by. The French Government now refuses to enter into a convention, on account of its English alliance, and the damage which the new treaty would indict on the trade between England and the United States—a point of delicacy highly and the United States - a point of delicacy highly tenorable to the French, and which material

England will, perhaps, never see or acknowledge. The announcement that a new line is about to be established by Mr. Vanderbilt between Newbe established by Mr. Vanderbit between New-York and Havre has given great satisfaction to the large number of individuals in this country who have business connections with the United States; for it is very justly considered that, as the means of communication and the consequent the means of communication and the consequent intercourse between the two countries increase, the want of action on the part of the two Govern-

the want of action on the part of the two Governments will be more palpable, and at the same time more imperative. As it is, letters pass from one country to the other with great uncertainty and irregularity, and are charged enormous postage. Pamphlets or journals may be considered as lost the moment they are thrown into the Post-Office of either country, for they seldom reach their destination. And yet what an enormous mail and large revenue might be made up if the public had confidence in its safe transmission.

There is another grievance which Americans in Paris labor under, and which is certainly susceptible of a remedy, if a temperate but firm remonstrance should be addressed by the Government of the United States to that of France, on the subject. I refer to the surveillance which is exercised over the journals of the United States, but particularly the large journals of New-York, in the Paris Post-Office. There are many banking, commercial, and other establishments in Paris, either conducted by Americans, or directly connected in business with American houses, who subscribe for, business with American houses, who subscribe for, and must have the American journals, in order to assist them, by the information contained in the assist them, by the information contained in the advertising and commercial columns of those journals, in properly conducting their business. These men are not politicians, and do not middle in the political affairs of the country; yet more than half their journals are confiscated in the Paris Post-Office, because the editors thereof sometimes express opinions opposed to the form of Government which now exists in France.

There is also a large number of permanent and transient residents in Paris not in business, and who are neither politicians nor came to France for politician purposes. These persons are more

who are neither politicians nor came to France for political purposes. These persons are more eager to see the journals of their native country than they would be at home, and they are vexed with the idea that after having paid their subscription and advance postage, the journals arrive within their reach in the city of Paris, and are there confiscated. The London Times, which has said worse things of the French Emperor (before the property of the property o the alliance) than is often met with in the journals of the United States, was never stopped for more than two days, and that was on account of the Bourse, and only a temporary measure—the reasonoffered in extenuation being that its statements were not accessible to the revolutionary classes by means of the language, and were not, therefored angerous to public order. How is it, then, et THE TRIBUNE, or any other American journal, can be more dangerous than The London Times!

The London Times is taken in the reading rooms of Paris, where Frenchmen see it daily; while the American journals go into private families for the most part, where they have no circulation in French society, are not susceptible of doing any harm, and, in fact, are never thought of in connection with revolutionary movements. How is it that the courtesy which is accorded to the English journals is not extended also to those of America?

The citizens of the United States resident in Paris are for the most part observers of the doc-trine of non-intervention in the affairs of foreign pations, and they are, therefore, as little dangerous to the peace of this Government as any other class of foreigners who are here to be found. They are here spending large fortunes in aiding to main-tain the depressed commerce of this country, and it is unjust, liliberal and discourteous in this en-lightened Government to withdraw from them alone the enjoyment of the much-coveted and

alone the enjoyment of the much-coveted and harmless pleasure of receiving and reading the journals of their native country. We call for an official remonstrance on the subject.

In France there is a recognized principle of law appertaining to the police, which is above and beyond the control of the ordinary civil laws of the country. It was the abuse of this "higher "law" power which left on the history of the First Empire such an odious reputation for Fouche; and it was in like manner the too free use of this power by M. Magne, the late Minister of Police, that brought about the entire abolition of that office by the present Emperor. The office of that office by the present Emperor. The office has been abolished, and there is no longer a head to direct the movements of the subordinates, and to bear all the blame of over-zealous acts; but the power remains still inherent in the police force, and is none the less active or arbitrary for want and is note the less active of arbitrary low want of a ministerial department. In France progress is slow, and a radical change from old to new ideas is the work of time; heads may change, but the subordinates follow in the footsteps of their predecessors. It is thus that the "black room" of the Paris post-office still exists; and that the police of the post-office, notwithstanding the prest Government is as firmly fixed as any which has been, or is likely to be, in power for a long time, deems it necessary to exercise an indis-criminating and useless surveillance over the cir-culation of American journals in France. It is indiscriminating, because the journals are c cated without regard to their contents; and it is useless, because by no possibility can they be dangerous to public order, even if their circula-tion was as free as those of England.

A curious incident occurred to a young American at Leghorn two weeks ago. The young man, who was traveling, entered a cafe in the evening in that city to dine; at table he found himself i company with two soldiers or non-commissioned officers of the Austrian army, with whom he en-tered into conversation is the German language. Pull of republicanism and of patriotic admiration of his own country he forgot the presence he was in; and after exalting the United States and its republican institutions to the culminating point of perfection, he drew a comparison between its po-litical freedom and prosperity and the despotism and misery of Austria, and terminated in warmly counseling the young men to leave the Austrian army and go to a land of freedom, where they would receive would receive much higher wages and better freatment, either in the army of the United States or in other pursuit.

treatment, either in the army of the United States or in other pursuits.

This conversation, which seemed to be confidential and unobserved, proved not to be so. Whether the soldiers themselves turned informers, or whether the conversation was overheard by one of the numerous spies that abound in the Austrian possessions, is not known; but the next morning the American was arrested, thrown into prison, and soon after carried before a Court-Martial, where he was confronted with the grave charge of attempting to sedace two soldiers of his Imperial Majesty's army to forsake their duty. In many despetic or military Governments like that

of Austria, this is a crime of the highest magni-tude, and Young America, after a short and sum-mary trial, was condemned to be shot.

The extraordinary event was soon known throughout the city, and came to the cars of the American Consul. This gentleman repaired at once to the chief civil officer of the city, to de-mand a slay of appropriates, but he was referred once to the chief civil officer of the city, to demand a stay of proceedings; but he was referred to the Military Commandant of the place, as the person who had entire power in the matter. Here he was told that there could be no stay of proceedings; that the prisoner was a dangerous percent, who had been attempting to sow discord in the Austrian dominions; that he had been watched and his movements noted down for some time; that they had at last caught him in the open act, and they were determined to make an example of him. All remonstrances seemed in vain, till at last, asking the question "what end the Consul" had in view in desiring a stay of proceedings," and receiving for reply that "he anticipated the and receiving for reply that "he anticipated the arrival of Commodore Stringham and Capt. Ingraham, with their vessels, in a day or two, and "he would be glad to have those officers present at the execution," the Commandant changed countenance, and dismissed the Consul, saying he

would think of it.

The Consul was astonished the next morning to the Cohen was astonished the best moraling to see the young man step into his office, a free man. He had been liberated with a reprimand, and a notice to leave the Austrian dominions, given him by the Commandant in person, who was careful to impress upon him at the same time, that his liberation was not due to any threats which might have been made concerning the American fleet, but entirely on account of his extreme youth and consequent indiscretion! In view of the large number of American travel-

ers, who are constantly passing through the vil-lainously governed States that border the Mediit would not be a bad idea for criment at Washington to give Capt. Ingraham the command of the Mediterranean station, and keep him permanently on that post, as a terror to

The large number of Commissioners appointed to the French Exhibition from the United States, has become a matter of serious embarrasament to the Imperial Commission. The States of New-York and Pennsylvania have appointed together, from twenty-five to thirty Commissioners, a number which equals the entire number thus far reported from the whole of the European States outside of France. England will not have more than three or four Commissioners, Austria two, Prussia two, and the smaller States one each, while any of these States will occupy many times more space in the Exhibition than the United States. The number of articles reported at this moment to Mr. Swain, President of the American Commissioners in Paris, is about equal to the The large number of Commissioners appointed Commissioners in Paris, is about equal to the number of Commissioners appointed, a fact of so incomprehensible a character, that the Imperial Commission scarcely knows whether to laugh at its ridiculousness or be alarmed at the extra din its ridiculousness or he abrined at the extra din-ners and increased hospitalities which the long list of de-nothing worthies will involve.

From present indications, the Commissioners present in Paris are of opinion that the American

representation at this exhibition will be inferior to that at London. The distance is too great, the risk of damage too imminent, and the doubtful-ness of sale of the more valuable articles, from a want of appreciation on the part of the French, ill all tend to diminish the number of exhibitors There can be no doubt but that, with the practical turn of mind of the English people, they are much readier to comprehend, to appreciate, and to adopt our valuable labor-saving inventions than the French; yet, it will be a source of great regret, if we do not exhibit a fair proportion of our great and valuable industrial inventions. The exhibitors can hope to gain but little personally, but they will contribute enormously and needfully, in dissipating doubts, which are entertained in Europe, in regard to the degree of our progress in the arts and civiliza-tion. Send then more machines, and fewer

Commissioners.

The number of Americans in Paris at this mo ment is smaller than has been known for three or four years. Many, no doubt, are waiting for the Great Exhibition; others are deterred from crossing the ocean by the terrible accidents which have marked the year that has just passed, while a few are driven away from the city on account of the commons increase in the price of rent and living. The number at Florence and Kome equals that at any former period.

THE GUANO ENTERPRISE AT THE ISLE

OF AVES.

from Our Own Correspondent ST. THOMAS, W. I., Monday, Jan. 8, 1855.

The enterprise of obtaining guano from the Isle of Aves, which has been carried on quite vigorously for the last four months by two companies in Boston, has been suddealy and summarily terminated by the unexpected claim of the Venezuelian Government to the jurisdiction of the island. and the enforcement of the claim by armed occupation.

This enterprise has been conducted with somewhat of secreey, and the American public are consequently but little informed respecting its the long-continued dry reason. With the welcome and operations. I will give such inform stion as I am in possession of.

In the year 1852 a company in Boston, believing that guano could be obtained on the small islands of the Caribbean Sea, sent out a vessel under the command of Capt. W. H. Wheeler to make search, and if successful in finding, to lead with the same. He found it on a small island on the Mexican coast, the name of which I am not in possession of. It is sufficient to say that when he had secured 1,000 or 1,200 tuns the Mexican authorities discovered what was going on and forthwith drove him away. He then cruised in search of this Isle of Aves, where, from its in search of this Isle of Aves, where, from its name, he supposed guano would be found. Hav-ing found it, he did not load, but took samples and returned to Boston. From that time until August of the last summer nothing was done, when P. S. Shelton, of the original Company, and another Company (Lang and Delano) fitted out about the same time expeditions, which appeared at the island simultaneously, and took possession and commenced loading. They had shipped in all about 1,506 tuns to the United States, and had several vessels engaged in loading, employing some seventy men beside the crews of the vessels, and having put up temporary residences for their accommodation, when, about the middle of December, an armed expedition of thirty men, with December, an armed expedition of thirty mea, with a field-piece, under orders from the Government of Venezuela, and in the immediate command of Den Domingo Dias, appeared upon the island and asserted the rightful jurisdiction of said Government. But the Companies in operation were not disposed to give up so quietly, and the result was, that they were restricted to continue at their work, while Diaz permitted to continue at their work, while Diaz returned for further advices from the Government, leaving, at the same time, part of his men on the ground. The agents of the Companies at the Island supposed it might be five or six weeks before they would experience any further molestation, and that, in that time, they would be able to load the vessels already chartered, and thus secure themselves from any serious loss, even if disap-pointed in their original expectations. But Don Domingo was too quick for them. In two weeks, or about the 1st inst., a Venezuelian schooner-of-war came down upon them with orders to evacuate at ence, or pay \$2 per tun for the guand shipped. Having no present means to pay that duty—net wishing to acknowledge the justice of

the main land, in lat. 12° 5′, lon. 67° 35′, is an island, or small cluster of islands, called "Aves "de Barlomete," which, though hitherto unoccupied and unimproved by that Government, properly belongs to it, and is named in the list of their possessions. But they have made the mistake—a very singular one if through ignorance, and a very foolish one if through enpidity—of claiming this little separate isle of Aves, in lat. 15° 40′, lon. 63° 38′, and, consequently, 310 miles from their coast, as the veritable Aves de Barlometo. This is the name they give it in their meto. This is the name they give it in their efficial papers relative to the present occupation. emeial papers relative to the present occupation. In fact, this island never had been claimed by any nation. According to the law of nations, it is too remete from the possession of any nation to fall within their jurisdiction; and hitherto it has never been considered of sufficient value to be taken formal properties of the nations. formal possession of. It is nothing more than a little green ridge just rising above the surface of the water, less than a mile in length, and a hundred feet in width. It has been but little and only at certain seasons of the year. by the English, Dutch, and Danes, for gathering the eggs of the numerous sea-lowls deposited e eggs of the numerous sea-low's deposited pon it. It lies, as its latitude and longitude ready given will be found to indicate, S. E. of upon it.

Mr. Lang, one of the gentlemen intrusted, left here on Saturday for Mobile, whence he will go at once to Washington, to place the whole matter

fere our Government. While on the subject of Guano, in the Caribbean Sea, I would state it as my impression that several small vessels from Baltimore and other places, have taken that fertilizer home from other islands in these waters. At least I have, during the past summer, known several that have gone from here very mysteriously as to their destination, only giving out that they were going in search of that commodity. The principal differ-ence between it and the Peruvian goung is said to he the absence of ammonia, rendering it less stimu-lating, but therefore less exhausting, also, to the soil.

THE GALAPAGOS BUSINESS. A SENATOR ON HIS TRAVELS.

THE TRIBURE translates the following carious document com the Courses des Etats Unis, which vouches for the anthenticity of the facts stated by its correspondent:

GUATAQUIL, Saturday, Sept. 30, 1854. In October last two Americans arrived here, Mr. Benjamin and his attache, Mr. De Prat. The first, a Serator of the United States, made no secret of his mission to the Government of Ecuador. Some days after their arrival, these gentlemen left for Quito in company with Gen. Villamil; they were going to announce to the Government the existence of a bed of Guano in the Galapagos Islands, which had been pointed out by the General to M. Brissat, of New-York, and to claim as the atterney of M Brissat that portion which the law gives to the informer. Mr. Berjamin was not only Senator, and attorney for M. Brissat, but he was also a scoret agent of his Government. He came to propose to Eunador a loan of \$3,000,000, and to sek in return for this generous loan,

First, the protectorate of the Galapagos Islands and of the coasts of Ecuador;
Secondly, that Guano loaded for the United States

should pay but \$2 per tun cuty.

The finances of this pauper Government of E-under are always so badly administered that it is compelled to anticipate its resources—to eat its corn in the milk. They would have been glad to accept meuse-traps or stuffed monkeys if Mr. Benjamin had had them to give.

On the 20th of November a treaty placed the Galapages Islands, and all the ports of Eccasion, under the protectorate of the United States. On the 22d, a schooner-of-war, with Gen. Villamil, his two associates, and a Commissioner of the Government on board, went out to prospect the guaso bed, and take possession. Alas! alas! there was no guano in the Ga spages; but it was done-the treaty was signed.

The Charges d'Affaires at Quito, of England France, Spain, and Peru, have protested against that covert sale of the Galapagos. It remains to be seen what their Governments will say of it, and how the good people of Benador will take this researchtion of their nationality.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

Our correspondent at San Francisco informs us that the New Year was usheded in by a most violent storm, which commenced on the morning of the first. The rain fell in torrents, and considerable damage was done to property in that city. frame buildings were blown down, and others unrecfed, while an incalculable number of minor disasters occurred in different parts of the city. It

impetus that will be felt in all sections of the State.

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.

Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.
Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1855.

Some ten days since I stated that renewed repre-sentations had been laid before the Government rela-tive to the character and objects of the Kinney Expeittion. These remonstrances have received new force from subsequent occurrances, and there is now ittle doubt that the Administration will soon issue in force from subsequent occurrences, and there is now little doubt that the Administration will acon issue in structions which will efficularly break up the organization, and, of coarse, prevent the departure of the expedition. Commissions have been issued, I learn, signed by Col. Kinney, and a perfect military organization has been given to the expedition—as perfect, at least, as an army could be with a full complement of efficers, and no privates at all. The later proceedings have brought the undertaking within the prohibitions of the neutrality laws, and those prohibitiors, with their penalties, will be enforced. It was almost sufficient to insure the failure of the enterprise that the organ of the Administration thraw upon it the bight of its patronage and support. That journal, having contributed to the ruin of its party, seizes upon the proposition to colonize Central America, and indicts upon it the weight of its approval. Forthwith, and of course, it withers and dies. But had it encountered none of these adventitions difficulties, I question whether the state of the times woul mothave impaced insuperable obstacles to the Kinney Expedition. There is no money to risk upon such adventurers. They belong to that processions and "extra" haardons" class which capitainst instinctively avoid. They do not pay, and as the emigrants themselves have no money, it is utterly impossible to collect the material and supplies necessary for so great and so novel a scheme. Even the rights of the proprietors of the grant which is the only basis of right on which the enterprise rests are taken away by the means acopted to settle and subdue their lands, and after the of the grant which is the only basis of right on which the enterprise rests are taken away by the means at opted to settle and subdue their lands; and after the colonists had made their location, unsuafactured their Constitution, and founded their republic, as free and independent Anglo-Saxon clinens of the country of their own creation, they would snap their fingers of John's Company, and remind him of the old legal stage, that possession is time points of the law, in their case 99. There is a passage in the pioneer life of Col. Kinney himself which meets the case—when he settled on the shoals of the Gulf, nor the Spanish line, in Texas, some 30 years ago. He obtained, by some summary process known to the country, possession of a principality. tone in years ago. Heobtained, by some summary process known to the country, possession of a principanty,
as to extent, and commenced the life of a lord proprietor, granting, selling, and farming out the territories on his own responsibility. One of his grantees
soon ran up against a Mexican resident, who demanded to know by what right he intruded on his domain, stating that he derived his title from a grant by
the King of Spain, three hundred years old. "Oh!
"my friend, then the thing is up, you see, for I got
"mine from Col. Kinney," was the reply of the
squatter. And it was indeed the end of the matter,
for the King of Spain omitted to interfere, and Col.
Kinney, on being septiled to, promptly decided in favor of his grantee. This important movement may
take some other form of development, but for the
present is dead. En Governort and Congression a
may jobn it by scores, and theels of vessels may be may join it by scores, and firsts of vessely chartered, as The Union announces, but the tion will never budge from our shares.

KANSAS-SLAVERY.

LETTER FROM B. F. STRINGFELLOW.

To the Editors of The Washington Sentiael.
GENTIEMEN: We request that you will publish the accompanying letter of Gen. B. F. Strongfellow, of Kins art, relative to the sentlement of Kansas Territory, which countins informa.

tion of interest to the people of the entire South.

Gen. Stringfellow resides on the very horder of Kansas and
the ability be has displayed in the deranion of the Starcry
question in his publications and addresses together with his
regulation in his own State has induced us to believe that his

mation withis our reach. We therefore proceed to these we had be bross to address him, so a general response to these who seek to be informed upon matters pertaining to Karssa.

Respectfully your obelient servants,
P. S. BEDORS, of S. C. THÖS, L. CLINGMAN, of M. C.
WW. SMITH, of V. JOHN MCQUEEN, of S. C.
Washington, Jan. 10, 1853.

To the Hon P. S. Brooks, Thos. L. Clingman, Wen Smith, and

GENTLEMEN: It gives me pleasure to comply with your request, and state in writing the information I have been enabled to give you, touching the settlement of Kansas Territory, and its adaptedness to slave labor, and to present the considerations which induce me to say, without besitation, it will be a elaveholding State. I do this with more pleasure because I find gross errors commonly prevailing in relation to that Territory, circulated, too, in some instances. (I would hope through misconception.) by Southern men, who ought to be better infor ned.

I am gratified to learn from you that there is so general a desire among the people of the South to know the truth, and I shall be more than repaid if I can be a means of enlightening them. For the sake of convenience, I will reply to your inquiries separately.
1. Will Kansas be a Storeholding State?

1. Well Kassas be a Stareholding State? I answer without hesitation, it will. Though a citizen of Missouri yet reciding on the bor or of Kiness. I have necessarily felt a deep interest in the decision of this question, and have watched axiously the progress of the struggle which has been going on in that Territory. A residence of nearly seventeen years in Missouri had, I believed, embled me to form a reliation of the content of the conte Missouri had, I believed, emblied me to form a relit-ble opinion at to the case of population which would naturally and permanently accuracy Kussas. I admit, however, I was somewhat alarmed when I saw our Southern friends seemingly ready to surrender it, de-terred by the declaration of those on shown they were accustomed to rely, that "it was not adapted to slave "labor," while, at the same time, Abodi ionists were organizing their Companier, with millions of capital, to colorize that Territory. Yet I never despaired I still de lared that, though sent out, they could not remain; they could not live in the practical. I can now refer you to the result of the late election for Delegate, as evidence conclusive of the correctness of Delegate, as evidence conclusive of the correctness of

now refer you to the result of the late election for Delegate, as evidence conclusive of the correctness of a vopinion.

The question of Slavery was not properly involved in this election, and Gen. Whitfield, accordingly, in arronneing himself a candidate, presented, as the issue, the principles of the Dougles bill. But the real issue was not left to him; the friends of hisoporents, before he was fairly announced, made the issue distinctly and directly announced, made the issue of the second of the same that a large number of those sent out by the Abolition societies were still in the Terribory. That usue was at once accepted by the friends of Whitfield, and, by the action of the Abolitionist, became the only issue in the context, it absorbed all others, and on it the shorton turned.

Whitfield received the pro-Slavery vote. The anti-Slavery was divided between Flennigen and Wakefield. The former was favored by the Governor, and, as could adistinguished from the Abolitionist, was called by the satter term bree-Soiler. He received the vote of these who denied that they were Abolitionists, but claimed only to be concessed to slavery, with such of the Architonists as could be influented by the Governor. Wakefield was the proper Abolition canded a c, and received, with few exceptions, the voter of those sectived, with few exceptions, the voter of those sectived, with few exceptions, the voter of those sectives show, by their reports, that they have francent to the belief that they have reaccepted to the belief that they have sective show, by their reports, that they have francent to the belief that the number is not overported to Katsas 3,000 during the past sum lineline to the belief that the number is linchine to the belief that the number is not over-stated. Of that number, you will see, there were left on the day of the election but 240 of these. I amoredibly informed, 150 left on the day following the election, having compiled with their contract in voring! Others have since left, and I can setly say that, of the whole batch, there will not by March be fifty left in the "sector!" They wave are send seen as sould settle a prairie country.

I am aware that it is charged by Abolitionists, that Missouri sent thousands (they had it four thousand) to Kanese "merely to vote," and thus elected Waitfield. I ought not, perhaps, to deny the charge, as Missouri has certainly an equal right with Mussachusetts to send men to Kanesa! Abolitionists have not the exclusive right to organize Emigrant Aid Societies!

cieties!

If the charge were true, I do not see that it can afford much consistion to Abolitionists to find that Missouri can, alone and unsided, so easily defeat their beasted schemes. On the contrary, it might well encourage our southern friends to learn that though they be aslesp or afraid, Missouri is not only awake but able and determined to protect the rights of the South.

was feared that the shipping in the harbor had suffered some injury, but to what extent had not been accrtained.

The gale exceeded in severity any that has visited San Francisco since 1852. The rain would, however, prove a perfect god-send to the miners, who have accumulated large quantities of earth in the dry degings, and whose operations had been suspended by the long-continued dry reason. With the welcome rain, the eigers, whose interests havelanguised, can begin work in earnest, and business will resolve an about a blad the protect the rights of the South. For answer to this charge, however, I need only refer you to the vote; you will see that Waitfield received a majority in every precinct but three, in two of high a very small vote was given, and in the other is situated the town of Lawrence. You will see, too, that there was but a handful of Abolitionists in the whole territory, their while vote being only about 500. To say, then, that tillegal votes from Missouri carried the election, is to assert that there were no people in the Territory! It is a poor shift, to which had been supported to the vote; you will see that Waitfield received a majority in every precinct but three, in two of the New 200 and a majority in every precinct but three, in two of the senth.

The gale exceeded in severity any that has visited to the vote; you will see that Waitfield received a majority in every precinct but three, in two of the senth.

The gale exceeded in severity any that has visited to the vote; you will see that Waitfield received a majority in every precinct but three, in two of the senth and the vote being only the standard of the vote; you will see that Waitfield received a majority in every precinct but three, in two of the senth and the vote you will see that Waitfield received a majority in every precinct but three, in two of the senth and the vote being only the senth and the vote you will see that Waitfield received a majority in every precinct but three, in two of the senth and the vote you will see th

their failure. Another and a sufficient answer to all such charges is, that the judges of the election were appointed by the Governor, who was an active friend of Planiken; they received the votes and returned them without objection from any quarter in but one district, and in that the objection was withdrawn.

The truth is, a large number of Missourians who have "claims" in the Territory, and intend to reside there, were not there on the day of the election. But they will be there in the spring, and will have a right to vote; they will not, however, like absiltantials, return so soon as they vote, but will remain, and continue to vote. Missourians have believed that, without the Douglas bill, and certainly under that great principle recognized by that bill, they had the right to move to Kaness, and there to exercise the privileges, which, as freemen, they had before been accurrenced to exercise.

not only to exclude slaveholders from Kansas net confy to exclude statements of abolishing Slavery in Mis-touri; then, with these for their levers to abolish it in Arkanas and Texas. Were they to succeed, it needs no prophet to foretell the speedy dissolution of the Union. Miscourians have thus felt that in their needs no prophet to forceal the speedy dissolution of the Union. Miscourians have thus felt that in their efforts to defeat the designs of the Abolitionists, they were not only defeading their own homes, but the Union itself. To protect their homes, they have made their homes in Kansas. If, then, it is intended by the charge, to say that those who note lived in Miscouri, carried the election in Kansas, there is some foundation for the charge. While the people of Miscouri are not "lawless invaders," many have moved into Kansas mainly induced by the determination to adopt all lawful means to protect themselves from the invarion of Abolitionists. Others are saidy and determined, if necessary, to abandon their homes and nove, at whatever cost of comfort or money. We have a deeper interest at stake, and are not less self-secrificing than the Abolitionists. In justice to the people of Missouri, I will say from an experience, as a lawyer of revention years, during ten of which I was proceeding attorney, they are as orderly, as noral, as submissive to law as the people of any State in the Union. At the same time, composed as they are of the most enterprising, energatic, if not intellectual, of the old States, they are as determined of purpose and as likely to effect their purpose as any people in the world. When, then I say to you, that to them this is not as it is to Abolitionists and even to our Southern friends at a distance a question of theory or conscience, but a matter of home, of bread, that they have determined to submit to any sacrifice, which they can as good citizens make, rather than our Southern friends at a distance a question of theory or corscience, but a marter of home, of bread, that they have coermined to submit to any sacrifics, which they can as good citizens make, rather than softer the Abolitomats to force upon the people of Karssa a system they co not approve; you will readily see that it is not in the power of Emigration Societies to effect their purpose. There is now in the Territory a majority of more than four to one in favor of making Kanssa a slaveholding State; that majority will, if emigration he left to itself, be increased: if emigration is to be forced again, it will be found that Misseuri is nearer to Kanssa than Boston!

I believe I may assume that the speculators who so freely advanced their money for the purpose of columbric Kanssa with Abolitomists, under prefense of a desire to make it "free territory" but readly to an according the playing out towns with the friedings art set by them, have found they speculations so

fortunes by laying out towns with the hirelings at by them, have found their speculations so a lure that they will permit Kansas to be set-

ed in the tetural way.
If thus settled, it must become a claveholding State.
It is not adopted to the making of towns; it is not

suited for little farmer it cannot be nettled by those who have not the command of labor.

To the farner who has no "help," but is dependent on his own unaided labor. Kansas is, of all, the least desirable country; it cannot be settled by such.

In the timber, the poor man can, with his axe, erect his cabin, make his rails on the line of his fence, with his own bands inclose his land, bett his trees, and with his each lorse plow break his ground and put it in cultivation. But in Kansas there is no such land for calination. Every foot of timber is needed for fuel and farcing. The tumber is confined to the hears of the streams, on the bottoms and the beaks of hills, hence timbured land le less fixed for cultivation, while, on account of its searchy it is far too valuable for that purpose. Farms must be made in the starie. The farmer must have a team to had his rails, and in most cases they must be haded so far as to raider fencing too costiy for fittle fields. Large fields alone, by reducing the proportion of fencing, can render its cost researchies. Dwellings must be framed, and built either of brick or of stone. But, publish, the greatest of all the difficulties in the way of the poor man, is the first cost of breaking prairie. To do this requires two hands and at least say yoke of each. If pared, it will cost at least three dollars per arre; but it cannot be bried in Kansas for each letter, every man will have his own lend to break; each retter thans, hence, have his own team, his own pleaners. In to instance her prairie land been first there, every man will have his own land to break; each arther must, house have has own team, his own pleaners. In no instance has pracine land been first tented by peer men. After a country is selected, and every facility is afforded, it is just possible for one have and there to make a farm in the pracine. In this court, such instances even yet are rare. In northern lithous, with all its facinities, its rich prairies by virtually a ware until railreads were made through them.

Such are as me of the difficulties which have driven there sent out by the Emigrant Aid Societies back to the towns of the Past; which have compelled so many of these who amyraded from the analysis halong States to return. Of those from the non-civity eloding States who remain, the suppraction is soon of means and intented ners, and contains ners, and intented ners, and contains ners, and intented ners, and contains ner

The bonce must be built by a warkness—must be paid for— et it is not to be supposed that the cost is very beavy. At first the rettiers must be content with scall house—all only the men sary rooms. A framen house will be eet cost but little. The unlimited supply of the best building stone, the blue and gray limetone will render stone houses as classy as framed. The lime can be burned on the ground.

As I have such the greatest difficulty is in the common of of the requisite inhor—the bands and team necessary to break and undone the land. To one who has the trief are esser and cheaper to make a farm one hundred acres or more in the prairie than in the timber. Indeed, in Missouri it is deemed better and the aper in the end to make a farm of Joy Serres in the prairie and to hand the rails ten miles than to clear imbered such. The plow used will turn over from 20 to 26 inches,

The pow used will tark ever from a to to be been and or to team will break from two to two and a half acres per day. The cattle require no other feed, but will keep fat on the grass while at work. The proper season for breaking prairie is from the first of May to the nickle of July, up to which time corn can be planted. The corn is dropped in the furrow, by a boy who can sit on the play, and is covered by the play. It all manyly many and make road corn if planted.

who can sit on the plow, and is covered by the plow. It will usually mature and make good corn if planted as early as the list of June. That planted later will make good stock feed.

Pravie may be broken as late as the middle of Angust and will, if sown, yield a wheat crop equal to any that can be afterward grown on the ground.

To one who has stock to feed, the crop of corn on the sed is always worth the cost of breaking; and will, in a good season, pay for breaking and enclosing.

ing.

In the second year, the farm is in perfect condition!
There are no atumps, but the sed is retted, and your
field clear of weens and grass, is light and meltor as
an arb bank. In the prairie, too, a band can cultivate one third more than in the timber.

an arb back. In the praise, too, a count of vate one third more than in the timber.

A prairie farm wall pay for itself three times over, before a farm can be cleared in the timber.

I find a very common error prevail ug, as to prairie, among the critzens of the Atlantia States—it is, that prairie is always flat. On the contrary, until a country is settled, much the larger portion of the prairie and the low wet lands not burning so readily, are more exten covered with timber. So soon as the fires are kept down, the prairies will put up timber—in many places, the barel will spring up in one year, the ber follows inconstitutely, and in a few years the timber will grow faster than it can be used.

Such are some of the inducements to those who can common labor, to those who have, say one or more easily, to settle in Kansas.

react labor to those co, to settle in Kansas, ought bere to say that both in Missouri and Kanthe winters are always dry, and with but little w, and hence hands are able to work during the

entire winter. Consumption, too, is almost unheard

contro winter. Consumption, too, is almost unheard of smerg us.

2 Is stare labor profitable in Konsas?

As yet no opportunity to obtain its value has been given. I can hence only refer you to its value in Missessi, end say that, lying in the same istitude, home-diately west and along ide of Missouri, the soil and climate of Kursas cannot differ maternally from those of Missouri. I am inclined to believe that Kursas will have even beathfur than Missouri, there being less low marely land in Kansas. There can thus be no reason why slave labor should not be as profitable in Kansas as in Missouri.

Anticipating that such inquiries might be made during my visit to Vriginta, before leaving home I procured from intelligent farmers in Platte, a county bordering on Kansas, a statement showing the smouet of and which one hend can cultivate, with the yield per acre, and the warket price of the products at home. I have no hesitation in attesting its correctness.

and the lowest price. Negroes—field hands—have bird for some years in Western Missouri at prices which could not be paid, if their labor were less valu-able than as above stated. Men at from \$180 to \$250. women at from \$40 to \$150 per annum the hirer pay ing all expenses and losing all time of sickness, the

wher at he charge. A woman, with two children will bring from \$60 to \$90, and girls, from ten to thirteen years of age, from \$40 to \$60 per annum.

thirteen years of age, from \$40 to \$40 per annum. I now pay for one, about ten years of age, \$6 per morth by the year. I need hardly say that negroes must be healthy and profitable, or farmers could not pay such prices.

3. It is toge to take slaves to Kansas now?

Of this there can be no doubt. They are less likely to escape then from Missouri: are further from the understound rairroads and hiding places of the Abolitionists; while the people of the Territory are more on the alert, and watch more closely those who would steal them.

steal them.

From the law there can be no danger. Slaves are now, and have been for years, in the Territory, so that Slavery, in fact, is already established. I need not say to you that no lawyer, unless he be an Aboditionist, will pretend that any positive law is recessary to make Slavery legal. But, "to vindicate the truth "of history," I ought to say that the veriest school bey must know, as a matter of history, that although Slavery custed in all the old States in not one was a law ever enacted to establish it. Laws have been passed recognizing its entence after it had an enserce; never to establish it before it existed. It has been abodished, not by the repeal of lews establishing or permitting it, but by laws positively and expressly probability it. Without such prohibitory laws, it would now exist in every State in the Union. Until such laws are enacted by some completed legislative power, Slavery is legal in Kanses. Such laws will never power, Slavery is legal in Kanses. Such laws will never feel. "They cannot harm us now.

Land effice are already established, and the land will be surveyed form diately; they will be offered for sale is some twelve or eighteen months at most. In the meantime occupancy gives title by presemption to 1:00 acres. When reedy for sale the presemptor enters it at one collar and twenty-five cents per acre. We entered the order of the order of the sale is some twelve or by the presemptor enters it at one collar and twenty-five cents per acre. We eal them. From the law there can be no danger. Slaves are

ties on the Missouri River, adjoining Kanses, land is worth from \$10 to \$50 per serie. In Platte, the county in which I reade, and within witten miles of Weston, carrot be bought for less than \$25, while

much of it will bring \$10 per acre. There is no reason why land separated from ours by a river, or only an imaginary lice, shoold be less valuable. To a distance of one hundred and fitty miles west, the soil is but little if any, inferior to that of Missouri. Its great staples must be it mp and Tobacco-articles for the collivation of which negro labor is almost indispensable. I used hardly as that the grains and grasses will all succeed where Hump and Tobacco can be shown.

I have said that Karans was not suited to the poor I have said that Kurans was not suited to the poor man; I only interded to refer to those who design to fill the ground. But to the poor mechanic it offers great neclements. To air carpenters especially, and to stone and brick measure it will give constant employment at high wages. The rudest beginner services \$1.20 per day—go d workness, as is arranged, receive, in regner employment, from \$2 to \$1 per day. Their expenses are light, the cost of living being law.

teing lew. To all mechanics who are not Abolitionists, I will

being law.

To all mechanics who are not Abolitionis's, I will guarantee ample compensation.

There who have more claves than can be profitably en peoped in opening a farm, can, in the meantime, bits out the remainder, including the wemen and those too young to render much service in the fencing and breaking the ground at the prices I have stated, in Kansas or Missouri. Thus by the time they will need the money to enter the land, they can realize enough to enter all they may need.

The great facilities now afforded by railroads and so mboats render a removal to Kansas even from the Atlantic States, a light matter. Railroads from Virginia, Carolina, and Google, are now extended to the Obio and Massasipp, on which steambeats are almost beautify passing to S. Louis, thence, daily packets leave for the Upper Missouri river, during all but two to there wanter months, maching Kansas in from three to four days. Energrants from the Atlantic States can thus mach Kansas in from its to ten days, at, too, but little experse, and without danger or trouble from the Atlantic States and the real ways and the state of the all the caution will secure slaves against recape. The expenses from the Atlantic States will be four \$10.00 for the passing to those who take cabio passage.

have prices.
I find I have made my letter longer than I content ated But the interesting nature of the inquiries at be my excuse. You will, therefore, I hope particle are and believe me your obedient servant.

B. F. STRINGSELLOW.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Iowa .- The Senate of Iowa has, by a vote of 17

to 12 passed a bill removing the seat of government from lowa City to Fort des Moines. The claims of G Bryan (Nebraska) to a seat in the Senate, have fir ally been rejected, and James Jordan (Republican) is acmitted, as duly elected. Mr. Bryan has all this while acted and voted with the factions Nebraska majority in the Legislature, and it was by his vote several of the most degraceful acts in the Senatorial election were consummated. Since the rights of Mr. Jordan have been acknowledged, and he has taken his seat, Mr. Dewey, of Tremen, (one of the Dodge-Ne braska conspirators) introduced a preamble and a series of resolutions, reflecting upon the proceedings of the Joint Convention which elected Judge Isbell to the Supreme Bench, and James Harlan to the U. S. Senate, as disorderly and irregular. Much discussion was elicited, and action upon the resolutions was indefinitely postponed Mr. Udell, (Nebraska) Chairman of the Senate Committee on Federal Relations, has reported unfavorably on that portion of the Message of Gov. Grimes which refers to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and recommends its resteration. Mr. Udeil's report is as contemptible as it is puerile. At the last State election, the people of lows unmistakably declared in favor of Freedom, and the puny efforts of hold-over legislators to thwart the popular sentiment will only end in their own po-Wisconsin - Nebraskaism dies hard in the State

Senates of the Western States, (which hold over,) as the attempts to stave off Senatorial elections this winter show. The Wisconsin Assembly passed a resolution. Jan 13, to go into joint convention, in accordance with the law, at 2 o clock P. M., Jan 15. This resolution was presented to the Senate at 10 o'cleck A. M., Jan. 15. The Senate indefinitely postpones that resolution-every " Democrat " voting to violate the law, and every Republican voting to sus-tein it, and then adjourned till Tuesday the 16th. The republican Assembly sat more than an bour after the adjournment of the Senate; every member knew be latter body had killed the resolution aliaded to, and acjourned over. They accordingly, having cleared the desk of business, and having nothing to do in session, adjourned over likewise.

According to the following from the Madison correspendent of The Milwaukee Free Democrat, the Republicans are divided in their Senatorial pre-

ferences:

derences:

"At the last Saturday evening causus, none but informal ballotings were had, and Mr. Durkee received 24 votes, within two of a nomination, when some of his friends were frightened at the report that two or three Republicans would not vote for him. Then they tried Whiton, (of the Judiciary,) and gave him 20 votes, when some of the members said they could not conscientiously vote for him, it was such a palpable violation of the Constitution. Monday morning, a hasty caucus was held, and 30 votes given for Cole, with the understanding that if the Sanate met the Assembly in Convention, that morning, they should vote for Cole, otherwise it should not be considered a nomination. No formal ballot has yet been had by the Republicans, and no nomination been made. If this is correct, the Republicans have made no Sen-

storial nomination. Mesers. Durkee and Cole had been reported as nominated by other correspondents. In the House several interesting resolutions were introduced. Mr. Carey, of Sheboygan, offered one respecting a bill prohibiting the use of their jails and State prison by the slave-catchers, which elicited considerable discussion.

LOUISIANA -The Message of Gov. Hebert to the State Legislature, now in session at Baton Rouge, was sert in to both Houses Jan. 15. It opens with respectful notices of the death, during

the past year, of ex Senator S. W. Downs and Lieut Governor W. W. Farmer, two of the most cherished ublic men of the State. He next treats of the public health, and, while stat-

ng the uncertainty which pervades the public mind, in regard to the demestic or imported origin of the yel-low fever, favors the idea of trying every possible test, in order to determine by experience, whether it

connot be kept out or extirpated.

The Governor recounts the difficulties which the railroad interests, in which the State is interested, have met during the past year; and coesidering them as cautions against embanking for the present in any new achemes, encourages perseverance in those which

new achemes, encourages perseverance in those which have been commenced.

The Governor trears at some length upon the defects of the public school system, and refers to the Report of the Superintendent, which has not yet been published, agreeing with all its recommendations except that for the establishment of Normal Schools, which is thought inexpedient, in the present confused state of the Schools, and while the High Schools of New Orleans are nurseries for teachers suiticient to work the State.

New Orleans are nurseries for teachers sufficient to supply the State.

The imanagement of the Charity Hospital of New-Orleans is praised. The receipts have exceeded the expenditures \$14,463.00 and the balance on hand on the let of Jacuary, was \$31,562.23.

The Governor recommends a further appropriation of \$40,000 for the completion of the buildings and accommodations for the deaf and dumb.

The statue of Whahington, by Powers, has arrived, and is yet us packed, waiting for the arrangements for placing it on its paceatal.

The Governor notices the existence of the war among the great powers of Europe, and its effects

among the great powers of Europe, and its effects upon our commerce, and specially on the prices of sugar. He seems to draw from it the deduction that we cught to have a share in the councils of the Governments whose sets affect us thus, and anticipates the time when the voice of these States shall be heard in the affairs of Europe.

MICHIGAN.-The Annual Report of F. W. Shearman, the late Superiorendent of Public Instruction, ublished. The Superintendent says it is indispen-

sable that there should be-1. An office appropriated solely to his use, at Lan-A Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction.

3. An Educational Journal under his supervision, nt, by law, to the School Districts. i. Authority to settle finally questions arising under

School laws. There is also a great want of intermediate Schools, between the Primary Schools and the University. Branch Universities are recommended to be resetab-